However this may be, our specimen is remarkable as an undescribed form parasitic on bats, and in spite of differential characters, being probably nearly related to *Strebla*. As I can find no description of the genus *Trichobius*, I adopt the name and describe it as new.

TRICHOBIUS nov. gen.

Head more or less flattened, tubercular, or warted above; eyes situated nearer the middle than the back of the head, distinct; antennæ (?) distinct, apparently single jointed, with a terminal bristle; ocelli absent. Wings present, much longer than the abdomen, with six longitudinal and three transverse veins; first longitudinal vein ending in the front margin at about the outer two-thirds of the wing; second ending a little before the tip; third forking from the second near the base of the wing, and ending exactly at the wing tip; anterior transverse vein a little below (behind) the furcation of the second and third veins; the hindmost (innermost) cross-vein, which may be called the posterior, near the margin somewhat below the anterior and between the fifth and sixth veins; the other cross-vein, which may be called the apical, near the margin of the wing and between the fourth and fifth veins. Legs moderately short, somewhat stout; tarsi 5-jointed, the first joint of all pairs not perceptibly longer than each of the three following, very short; claws stout, two-toothed.

I take pleasure in naming this interesting species in honor of Dr. Alfredo Duges, of the Colegio del Estado, at Guanajnato.

Trichobius dugesii nov. sp.—Entirely tawny, or very pale reddish yellow. Head flattened, warty above, bristly below and at the vertex, rounded in outline, light fulvous; eyes silvery. Thorax deeper fulvous, bristly above; transverse suture distinct, also dorsal and humeral sutures. Abdomen very light fulvous, somewhat bristly on the sides and at the extremity. Legs fulvous, femora enlarged, very bristly above; last joint of all the tarsi as long as the four very short joints that precede it taken together; claws stout, black, two-toothed; tibiæ and tarsi short pubescent. Wings very light fulvous, with veins deeper fulvous; entire wing borders and veins bristly. Length of body, 1⅓ mm.; to tips of wings, 2½ mm.

One specimen, taken on *Glossophaga soricina*, Guanajuato, Mexico.

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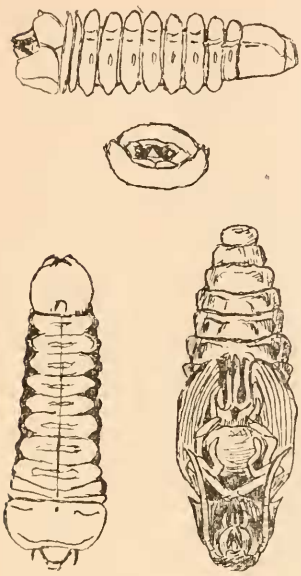
LARVA OF POLYCESTA ELATA Lec.

By G. W. J. Angell, N. Y. City.

Form elongate, flattened, dorsal and ventral surface slightly convex. Color white; segments thirteen, three thoracic and ten abdominal. First four abdominal segments equal in width, fifth to tenth gradually tapering. Last segment conical, truncate;

anal opening longitudinal. Prothorax large, narrowed in front; a fuscous cuneiform median sulcus extending from anterior margin to base. Spiracles nine; first large, fuscous and crescent shaped, situated in fold of the infero-lateral plate of mesothoracic segment at the juncture of dorsal plate. Spiracles second to ninth small, black or fuscous, situated on first eight abdominal segments near anterior margin of dorsal division, increasing in size from second to fifth, and decreasing from fifth to ninth. Head rather prominent, oval and convex, densely clothed with short fuscous hairs, a small punctiform fova on each side. Clypeus emarginate, with dark chitinous borders. Labrum coriaceous, fuscous at base, anterior margin slightly sinuate. Mandibles short, stout, cleft at tip, grooved at base; mentum coriaceous, emarginate and trisinuate. Labium membraneous, cordate. Paraglossæ prominent. Antennæ small, three-jointed, situated near base of mandibles. Length of full grown larvæ from two to two and one-half inches.



Breeds in post oak (*Quercus obtusiloba* Michx), cutting a grooved channel, slightly flattened, in general course parallel to and near the bark. The figures are life size, drawn from larvæ and pupa; raised from specimens received from Cypress Mills, Texas.

SOME NEW AND BEAUTIFUL ÆGERIADÆ.

By Berthold Neumoegen, New York.

Although our fauna contains quite a number of Ægeriadæ, yet the group does not seem so prolific as its European relatives and the American insects, among whom there are some extremely beautiful and striking species, are counted as rarities up to this day. Since Mr. Hy. Edwards has sifted the various genera some